Amendments to the Specification

Please replace the paragraph bridging pages 15 and 16 with the following amended paragraph:

Figure 7 is a flow-chart showing the steps in an illustrative process of this embodiment. In this example, first strand cDNA 118 encoding an antibody is used as the template. The first strand cDNA is produced using conventional methods from mRNA 101 using oligo dT. The first strand cDNA is then specifically cleaved at a specific site within the constant region. Examples of such specific sites are, but not limited to: Apa L1 or Alw44 1 for the IgG HC, Dra III for the IgM HC, Sac 1 for the Kappa LC, and Sma1 for the Lambda LC. A hybridizing oligo 111 converts the restriction site in the first strand cDNA to double stranded DNA for specific restriction enzyme digestion. Second strand synthesis occur by hybridizing the primer sequence 116 (such as, for example the FR1 sequence) to the cleaved first strand cDNA template 118. Second strand cDNA synthesis proceeds along the cleaved first strand cDNA template until the end of the cleaved 1st strand cDNA template is reached. After polymerization of the newly synthesized second strand 122 is complete, the cleaved first strand cDNA template is removed by any known technique such as, for example, heat denaturation. The free end 123 of the newly synthesized 2nd strand cDNA is then ligated to the free end 121 (e.g., constant region end) of the single stranded vector 120 using any known technique. For example, a bridging oligo 130 can be used to hybridize to and hold the two free ends 121, 122 together, thereby facilitating ligation. The resulting single stranded vector 120 contains the remaining constant region sequences encoded by the first strand cDNA down stream of the restriction site. The ligated single stranded vector with the incorporated 2nd strand cDNA can then be transformed into a suitable host cell such as, for example, bacteria.